

# WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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## The Passing Show.

Nationalism is founded on prejudice, hate and death.

Internationalism is built on fraternity, unity, and life.

The diplomats now resemble a bunch of card-sharps who have just caught each other cheating.

"Who threw that brick?" asked Uncle Rastus. The world is now asking who threw the war-brick.

The diplomats will be found guilty of throwing the war-brick. They, with their endless lies and bad faith, saying one thing and meaning another, pretending to preserve the peace while manoeuvring for place, keeping their wretched botches secret till too late, have landed the world in a demoniacal war.

It is now generally admitted that to arm for the purpose of preserving peace is suicidal. Even state-men like Asquith and Lloyd George are saying that militarism must be smashed, and disarmament undertaken after the war.

The fallacy that armaments make for peace has been repeatedly exploded in these columns, but our opponents could not be convinced by argument. Only a bloody war and the sacrifice of millions of lives could convince them.

All capitalist priests and politicians are calling upon dirty little gods—made in their own image—for help in the general slaughter. Meanwhile, the patriotic bagmen are nosing out the sources of profit.

Glib-tongued magmen-on-the-make are frantically urging someone else to run amok and murder.

All the old national and political ragtimes are being vamped up to support the war, but no amount of noise can glorify this last stand in the last trench of rent, usury and profit.

The pirate empires and republics of the world are in reality strictly private business ventures, and in their marauding undertakings must in the end attempt to swallow each other. They will probably choke in the attempt.

Internationals can hide their time with no fear as to the result. Never mind the renegades who link back to the national and patriotic vomit, and who join in the yell to do or die in defence of their country. The future is for us who work for the overthrow of capitalist slavery.

Many correspondents in the daily papers are urging the authorities to meet German barbarity with barbarity. They seem to be unaware of the fact that England is mobilising all the footballers she can.

The offer of certain rich Indian Princes to give "all they possess" to England for the war, has caused consternation amongst rich parasites in England. They are afraid of the example set them.

The wives of English soldiers who are fighting for "their" country are being a-ked if they cannot go into cheaper houses or take in lodgers. Some are told that they should get work charring, etc.

The well-paid proletarian seems to make the best revolutionist. The down-and-out, starved, wage-slave is the first to rush into a fight for the capitalists. They are ever ready to defend "their" country.

"Nineteen out of any twenty young officers, if sent to the top of a hill to observe things, cannot write an account of what they can see, and they can hardly describe in spoken words what they see, because their vocabulary is too limited. They cannot write a simple letter in English, although they are supposed to have learnt English in the best way, through Latin."—Prof. Ferry on English officers, in a lec-



With apologies to Sydney Daily Telegraph.  
William Mug's Burden.

ture before the British Association at Sydney.

"It does not follow," says a Melbourne exchange, "that because the moving pictures have been passed by British censors that they are fit and proper ones that should be shown in Australia. Last week there was a moving picture being shown in the suburbs of the Balkan War. That picture should never have been allowed to be shown, for the gruesome results and horrors of the battlefield as depicted are quite sufficient to send children, and even grown-ups, into hysterics. Gaping wounds caused by Dum Dum bullets, men's bodies shattered and torn, and the brutal savagery of soldiers are shown. Most of the patrons of picture theatres are women and children, and the effect of such pictures on the nerves of those who witness such a series of pictures is far from edifying. Another view to be taken of the matter is that a married woman, who witnessed the above picture, insisted that her husband should do all in his power to prevent their son from going to the war. The youth had enlisted, and was at camp at Broadmeadows, but mother won the day. The recruit was anxious to go to the war, and so was his mother till she saw that picture. That settled her."

This suggests that Socialists as soon as possible should secure such films for public exhibition. In the propaganda for peace and socialism they would constitute an effective weapon against militarism.

The censor has become sober again, and newspapers can be sent abroad again.

The British Empire Trade League is out with a circular which states that German trade supremacy is the cause of the present war. This brings the Empire patriots down from their high moral pedestal to the level of the red rubber pirates of the Congo and South America. If it is merely a traders' war the black flag ought to be hoisted by both sides immediately.

Mr. A. Lewis, Treasurer of the Colliery Employees' Federation of N.S.W., in the course of some remarks on the Industrial Arbitration Act, recently said: "Under the Act of 1912—the Act of the Labor Government, said to have been made in the interests of Labor—we are confronted with the fact that relieving the distress of women and children has been made a misdemeanour involving fine and imprisonment. Such a piece of legislation, as Labor legislation, is a disgrace to the statute book."

just so; and the worst of it is that the Northern miners have helped to bring this sort of thing upon themselves. By shutting their ears to Socialist warnings, and persisting in voting for Labor candidates and Labor legislation, they perpetuate the conditions they war against.

A writer in an Adelaide paper created a mild sensation recently by stating that Yacca gum was being largely exported to Germany, and that it was a principal ingredient in picric acid, with which the Germans were killing the Allies. The writer stated that during the six months ended July last 1200 tons of this gum had been exported from Australia, principally to Germany. The matter was brought up in the Federal Senate, when the Minister for Defence promised to have inquiries made, and if the statements proved to be correct, he would have the export of the commodity prohibited.

The London "Daily Mail" recently printed the following item: "Investigations in Liverpool and other ports make it certain that foodstuffs and raw material are still being shipped even from British ports for the use of the Germans. The work of our navy is in part rendered vain by our own action. As a precise example, shipments were made from Liverpool last month of canned goods, cakes, flour, cotton-seed oil, salt and palm kernels (for margarine), ostensibly by the Bourne course for Holland, but a comparison with the exports of other years makes it more than probable that they passed on direct to Germany."

Australian profiteers supplying stuff to Germany to manufacture explosives with, and British capitalists supplying Germany with foodstuffs, make the job of William Mug at the front an extremely difficult one. He has to wipe the Germans out, and the latter are being armed and fed by British and Australian profiteers and members of the great War Trust.

Last September the Swedish elections were held, and the electors, alarmed at the prospect of being drawn into the maelstrom of murder, hurried Socialists into Parliament to keep the old parties quiet. The Socialists won 57 seats, the Conservatives 86, and the Liberals 57. The Liberals lost 14 seats to the Socialists, who now hold the balance of power, and so far, have been able to keep the nation out of the hurly-burly of war. The vote does seem to be useful in the hands of an intelligent working class now and then.

"Practically the whole of the German press paid a tribute to the late Lord Roberts." Cable. A man who was dear to the jingo journalists of all countries.

N.S.W. Premier Holman has announced that his Government intend to seize the whole of the new wheat crop. If he seizes the wheat, why not seize the land on which it is grown, and free the farmers from the feudal landlords?

Mr. Wade expressed the rage of the landocracy when Holman announced the commandeering of the wheat. No doubt Wade will demand that the men who farm the share-farmer must be allowed to continue in business.

N.S.W. Minister for Works, Arthur Griffith, was credited by the press on Nov. 20, with some "straight talk" to a Broken Hill deputation that waited on him to ask what something might be done for the unemployed of Broken Hill. The great Labor Minister said that "single men without encumbrances who could not get work, had no right to 'sponge' on the taxpayers for either relief work or financial assistance while men were wanted to assist the Empire in defending democratic institutions against the spy-tainted militarism of the German Empire, which is endeavoring to stamp out the smaller nations and establish a military despotism throughout the world. Had I been a single man, I would have joined the ranks with my colleague, Mr. Larkin, and if single men fit for military service choose to ignore the call of the Empire they need not come looking to the Public Works Department for assistance or relief."

What a pity it is that Mr. Griffith is a married man! How beautiful it would have been to see him marching off to the war to fight for democracy—but Fate always was unkind. Barrier Labor men must realise this keenly when they reflect that they fought for years for Griffith. And poor Considine, who left the A.S.P. to join the Labor Party, what must his feelings have been when, as a delegate, he was told such things by a Labor Minister?

Mr. Anderson, a managing director of Allen Taylor & Co., Sydney, has just returned from Europe with an interesting account of affairs in England at the outbreak of the war. Britain found herself without an army and hastily set about collecting one. "The recruiting officers," he says, were very successful, but in London and many other large cities it was found that only one out of every five who volunteered was physically fit, this being the inevitable effect of a man and his family endeavoring to live on a wage averaging 25s. a week. This means that four men out of every five were under-sized and physically unfit through being underpaid and starved by the men whose lives and property they were anxious to fight for and protect. Mr. Anderson puts the average wage at 25s. a week, but many thousands slowly starve on less than 20s. a week. Fancy these poor slaves rushing to the defence of "their" country!

There are indications that the N.S.W. Parliamentary Labor Party is not a happy family just now. During the discussion of the estimates last week, there were some sharp attacks made on Ministers by members of the party. One member scouted Mr. Holman's ability as a financier, and gave him a particularly rough handling. Mr. Griffith, Minister for Works, was denounced by several as an unsound Labor administrator, and the Minister for Lands was charged with playing fast and loose with the interests of settlers. While this was going on, Opposition Liberals exclaimed, "How these Laborites bash their Josses." Subsequently, the Premier, Mr. Holman, referred to the matter, and said a good deal about loyalty and healthy criticism, and wound up with a delicate hint that the young bloods of the party would have to moderate their criticisms, or the Ministry would have to deal with them. When this happens on the floor of the House what happens in Caucus must be fairly sultry.



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Nought can deform the human race  
Like to the armorer's iron brace;  
The soldier armed with sword and gun,  
Palsied strikes the summer's sun.  
—WILLIAM BLAKE.

## The Rights of Property

While Fisher, Holman, & Co., are drifting helplessly towards unemployment, famine, and disaster, with the flag of Labor flying, the Liberal Government of Britain is doing things which must make every Anti-Socialist in the Empire rub his eyes and think. After passing a month's moratorium and rescuing the credit of the Empire from a disaster which private ownership of assets and banks had precipitated at the first blast of war, the Liberal Government on August 3, placed on the Statute book a Bill entitled the "Courts (Emergency Powers) Bill." The Act affects not only the commercial classes, but a large number of working people who were at the mercy of Insurance Companies, time-payment dealers, and landlords. As soon as the war started, the gentry in charge of these "business" undertakings commenced to press the stricken people for prompt payment of arrears and instalments under threats of forfeiture, distraint, etc. As a result recruiting for the Army fell off for even the densest of Mugs could see that his real enemies were nearer than Germany; and he couldn't see why he should fight one enemy in the interests of another. The Government was driven to do something, and it resorted to a Bill which will compel Insurance Companies and others, during the war and for six months afterwards, to apply to a Court before closing on their victims' belongings. In respect to small debts incurred before August 1, and also hire and purchase agreements entered into before that date, the payments on account of which had fallen into arrear, the creditor or owner of the goods as the case may be, must apply to a court and give notice in accordance with regulations under the Act before an execution can be levied or the goods or furniture seized, and the Court has power to protect the debtor's position if it is satisfied that such is directly or indirectly due to the war. The protection of persons unable to pay their rent owing to causes arising out of the war applies to all arrears, due at any time during the war, on account of agreements concerning rents not exceeding £50 a year. Persons who are in arrears with their rent where the rent exceeds £50 pounds a year are only protected if the agreement was made before August 4 when war was declared. Besides this great interference with the "sacred rights of property" and "business," the Income Tax has been doubled, and a Bill extending the Local Education Committees' powers for the feeding of children passed. The lesson which all this conveys is that property is not as sacred as it used to be. The strongest Government in the world has been compelled by revolutionary thought born of an economic crisis to suspend the usurped privileges

of the owning class, and to afford at least temporary relief from age-long exploitation. The people will doubtless enjoy the small relief from the rent and interest mongers so much that after the war they will want to know why such relief cannot be made permanent. Here in Australia nothing in the way of such relief has been won by the workers, probably owing to the fact that they are chloroformed with the idea that Labor Government is doing all it can to help them. If they want such relief, and if the war lasts they certainly will want it, they will have to demand it with such a united voice that even a landlord Labor Government must give way.

### The General Strike Against War.

The possibility of promoting a general strike against war appears to have receded to an immeasurable distance since the beginning of last August. Not only is this so, but in Britain the workers have undertaken to fight the battle of their masters for less money than they might have demanded for the job. In the early stages of the war recruiting did not proceed in a manner that was quite satisfactory to the owners of Britain, and considerable hysteria ensued as a consequence. Various expedients more or less drastic were resorted to to compel the able-bodied worker to enlist. Some were sacked, others were presented with a white feather as an emblem of their cowardice, and all who refused were reviled as "shirkers," "wasters," and cowards. Then came Mr. Claude Lowther, M. P., with the proposal that the pay for stopping bullets should be raised to £1 per week with 7s. for separation allowance for married men and 3s. for each child. He argued that the wealthy owners of Britain couldn't expect the dispossessed worker to leave his wife and children to the mercy of a callous aristocracy who would see them die of actual want without a qualm, and that the only way was to pay increased wages for soldiering so that Mug could go to the front with no fears for the welfare of his family. Mr. Lowther put it as though a vast strike against the low pay was in progress, and that the only way to break it was for the wealthy to offer better terms. Just when the pay seemed about to be increased, Kitchener and the plutist press made an extra squeal, with the result that William forgot all about the increased pay and his wife and kiddies, and rushed to enlist. Recruiting boomed along at twice the previous rate, and the thrifty property holder was saved the painful expedient of paying about thirty-bob for what he could get for seven. The second hundred thousand called for by Lord Kitchener were rounded up in a week, and the white feather distributors and the denunciators of the shirkers were so jubilant that they went out of business. The fool worker missed the chance of trebling his pay and actually put patriotism before solid pudding. Had he taken a leaf out of the book of the other fellows, who make every war a winner, he would have put his price up, but he missed his chance and now he is absorbing lead at about a-third (his usual price) of what he might have got.

### Salvation and Sweating.

A recent issue of the South African Review contains an indictment of Salvation Army "Charitable" methods which shows that this much-boomed institution is the same the world over, a gigantic sweating institution. The Review gives a number of cases of men turned from the Army's famous or notorious shelters who ought to have been admitted, and of the callousness of officials when no profit or advertisement is to be derived. It also emphasises the underpaid and unpaid labor employed by the Army in South Africa. It says:

"The 'Social' reforms which are blessed with the name of these people, do not benefit the applicant financially. A man is only employed on the condition that he labors in return for his food and bed, and the food at the farm at Rondebosch is worse than that supplied to convicts at any of the gaols. Some of the out and out plodders, whose duties consist of rising about three or four o'clock in the morning to make arrangements for the delivery of milk, may receive remuneration of something like 12s. a month. On the farms in Durban, Driefontein, and Rondebosch, all visited by the writer of the article, native labor is employed at the rate of from £2 to £3 per month. Some white brethren, compelled to ask for help, are paid 3s. a week or nothing.

Another illuminating excerpt says:

"At the Social farm in Durban, one of the finest cremeries in the country has been built by this underpaid and unpaid labor. The milkman there, who held a position of trust on 25s. a month, absconded with the takings on one occasion. It is believed that no criminal process was taken against him, as in the first place the magistrate would be inclined to look leniently on a case of this kind where the employee was so outrageously underpaid, and this circumstance would certainly have alienated public sympathy from the Army." The Army is also accused of "fak-

## Marx and Money.

(Continued.)

Professor Irvine then proceeds to discuss an issue of Government paper money. First, he states that he is not ignorant of the extensive literature of the subject of paper money; that he is aware of the disastrous results of most issues in the past; and that such experiences have been far from encouraging. Depreciation has followed with distressing uniformity, and depreciated currency means an upsetting of prices and the purchasing power of incomes; "just in the same way, in fact, as a depreciation in the value of gold means, in time, an upsetting of prices and purchasing power."

Most Socialists will be glad to welcome that statement from Professor Irvine. We have frequently explained how the depreciation of the value of gold acts on prices, and when Mr. Justice Heydon was conducting his inquiry into the increasing cost of living we emphasised the fact in an Open Letter to him that the depreciation of the value of gold the control of credit was the root of the evil. Judge Heydon, in reply, admitted the "force and clearness" of our reasoning, but it did not appear to have much influence upon his subsequent finding. Probably owing to the fact that it was contrary to the views of most political economists favoured by bankers and other controllers of credit.

Professor Irvine admits that the almost universal opinion of economists is that such (paper) issues should be resorted to only when all other means fail, and then only with the greatest caution.

But notwithstanding this mass of apparently exclusive opinion, he questions the relevancy of much of the evidence on which it is based and recommends the Commonwealth Government to resort to a restricted issue of paper money.

Mr. Irvine has no sympathy with the vulgar view that all that is necessary is a printing press, a supply of paper, and the issue of millions of fiat money.

In a crisis, he thinks, "such people are perhaps, a degree more dangerous than those conservative stalwarts who maintain a masterly inactivity or content themselves with a vain repetition of obsolete doctrines"—a neat shot at our Labor Party and Liberal-Tory economists.

After thus denoting his attitude towards both contending parties, Professor Irvine proceeds to explain what modern currency really is, and how it is furnished and guaranteed. He says that much confusion of thought is due to arbitrary definitions which do not stress the real significance of Changes in monetary evolution. To regard "currency" merely as legal tender (gold, notes, and small coin) is to ignore the very essence of that evolution and to put on one side the obvious and vital fact that the means of payment by which goods are to-day actually exchanged consists only to a small extent of legal tender money, and to an overwhelmingly large amount of "credit money," representing in terms of gold, the values of the stream of goods that are constantly being created, sold, and consumed. It is, Professor Irvine says, "impossible to get any scientific notion of the modern monetary system until we recognise this elementary fact, and admit that we have to do with a currency which includes all the media by which exchanges are actually made."

This overwhelmingly large amount of credit money or currency is represented by cheques and other instruments invented by bankers to eke out the inadequate amount of notes and gold used in exchange. In comparison with this credit money notes and gold are now relatively unimportant as means of settling indebtedness.

Professor Irvine then fires a veritable economic torpedo into the ancient hulk of conservative ideas about the gold standard, for he says that our modern currency "is not based primarily upon gold, but on transactions in goods or titles to marketable property already in existence, or on a well-founded opinion of the marketable quality of goods to be created in the immediate future."

Those who have read Marx's Critique of Political Economy will remember his "C-M-C" (Commodity-Money-Commodity) and the abstract reasoning by which he proves what Professor Irvine says in the above quotation. They will also feel no surprise that certain vested interests are up in arms against the Professor, because they will know that

ing" its statistics of "free" meals distributed by incorporating the meals issued to the men acting as cooks, cleaners, waiters, night watchmen etc. Finally of the accommodation provided, the writer says:

"The beds are vermin infested, the towels are as dirty as dishcloths, there is never any soap provided with which to keep one's self clean, and yet they have the effrontery to come forward as public benefactors to the outcast."

It is a telling indictment. The same old story of the bogus nature of Christian Charity to which the Army officials preserve a discreet silence. They know that it matters little if a sensible man here and there denounces their methods so long as all the fools are on their side.

## Persecution of Germans.

As a worker and a reader of the "International Socialist," I desire space for my views on the above subject.

Taking the workers' view of my fellow-workers' actions both in their refusal to work with Germans and their agitation for the discharge of Germans, I am compelled for no other reason than reason itself to object to such near-sighted and un-social actions. When any organised body of industrial workers succeeds in casting fellow workers upon the already overcrowded labor market, then that body succeeds in bringing not only disgrace upon itself, but upon the whole of the workers' organisations. Discrimination is a two-edged weapon—like the strike—for the workers to use; care must be taken in the use of both. Where—let it be asked—is the sense in a body of workers, who may have work to do, forcing other men, perhaps quite as fit and as capable, on the labour market, to compete with other workers who cannot procure what they seek? It is simply a cowardly action to first take exception to an accident of birth, then while having their daily bread fairly secure, force able workers upon those whose daily bread is not even in sight. To the credit of the Germans it can be said they are—in the majority of cases—class-conscious unionists, I know it from experience. They are within our gates, they have the same right as any other to live; they came to Australia not to be victimised by the Australians. They came with the knowledge that conscription and militarism are not the workers' "standby"; many are naturalised British subjects, and even if the German war-lords thought little of the scraps of paper it does not follow that the naturalised subjects will do likewise, and the crowd who are objecting to these men and their naturalisation "scraps of paper" are unconsciously doing the very thing the war-lords are accused of. The war-lords repudiated and dishonored the "scraps"—the Australians are suspiciously looking upon the very papers that they handed to the Germans as genuine—in fact the only ones.

I maintain the attitude of those patriotic (the workers are always beaten on either patriotism or religion) workers is plain nearsightedness. We workers are not in the know where or when the clean up will be, we know the master class will be with us after the clean-up, and we know that dividends have been either threatened or touched, dividends are sacred A.D. 1915; therefore, hands off; any loss occurring has to be made up—how?

The future presents to the workers overcrowded labour markets, keen competition, the bosses' time will have then arrived, Germans as well as British seek work. The German is given preference, why? The clean-up has arrived, the German was victimised by his fellow workmates; he is no longer a comrade in the workers' organisations—he is now a free labourer. He has his free-labourers' organisation in full swing, he can claim preference by reason of his being free and willing to take the job on at poverty rates. The bosses' harvest has come. All this is possible, and when it comes and the free labourer (made by the union men) gets all the work, it could not be expected of those who formerly (now) objected to make a fuss. Patriotism won't solve the question. Patriotism was instrumental in causing the formation of the free labourers' organisation—will it now find a job? Ask the Boss!

By this time many of the workers who are now allowing patriotism to take the place of reason will find they have all along—unknown to themselves—belonged to the Mug Family, and would probably object to being victimised through accident of birth.

H. S. W.

he is saying in effect that the real basis of currency is something that is at the back of all marketable goods, namely, labor-power. (To be Continued.)

### A SPLENDID CHARGE.

There will be the full complement of backs broken in two, of arms twisted wholly off, of men impaled upon their bayonets, of legs smashed up like bits of firewood, of heads sliced open like apples, of other heads crunched into soft jelly by the iron hoofs of horses, of faces trampled out of all likeness to anything human. This is what skulls behind "a splendid charge." This is what follows, as a matter of course, when our fellows rode at them in style and cut them up famously.—Charles Dickens.

Laws were made for property alone.

—Macaulay.

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for all men.—William Morris.



## Mother's Baby.

It was the evening papers that gave me the inspiration.

I calmly analyzed the inspiration and said "Yea, verily it is good."

The vendors of the papers were shouting lustily, "Orrible houtrages! German hat-rosities!" and the more lustily they shouted the greater was the rush of the buyers.

I boarded a tram and tried to bribe the conductor with an extra penny to speed up the car (he was virtuous, however, and refused to be bribed) so that I could put the inspiration before the editor while it was red-hot, so to speak. The tram ride was one of the most enjoyable I had ever indulged in, for during its progress my mind was filled with visions. Visions of newsboys being rushed by an impatient public eager to secure a copy before the last had gone. Visions of the honest merchant awaiting in endless procession his turn to beg of the Editor space wherein to advertise his unadulterated goods. Visions of the "International Socialist" grown to 24 pages and published daily.

The awakening happened in a most remarkable manner. I had explained the Great Idea to the Editor. I saw it with my own eyes—I explained to him the rush for horror news, news of bloodshed and details of filthy happenings—let me trim things up a bit, allowing my imagination full scope in the way of embroidery, etc., and I will have you working overtime after the first week.

He shook his head and gave voice to these remarkable words:—"No trimming, no embroidery, just the plain Truth about things will do for us."

Now, anyone knowing the least little thing of Editors will agree with me that such a request from such a source could only be received by the average intellect in one way. Therefore, I received it in such manner.

I gave it the subdued, intellectual, slow, fleeting smile due to such a pleasant witticism.

My tribute, however, received from this most remarkable Editor what is termed in classical language as the Glassy Eye. I applied all the enormous forces of a subtle intellect to reasoning with him.

"Look you," I said, "the unfair handicap you are imposing on me; how can one hope to successfully compete with the established opposition of the daily press if such restrictions as keeping to the plain unvarnished Truth are imposed on one. Such restrictions are most unusual, and are recognised by the public and the honest merchant both as being nowadays, to say the least, 'Bizarre.'"

This most unusual Editor was, however, totally unmoved by my eloquence.

"The idea," he said, "of the impatient public rushing the newsboys and the honest merchant awaiting in endless procession his turn to beg space for his advertisements appeals mightily to me, but we must above all things keep strictly to the Truth and avoid as far as possible all trimmings and embroideries."

Having exhausted the vast resources of my reasoning powers in vain, I could only submit with as good a grace as possible, and still being obsessed by the great idea, strive to make a tale of horror as attractive and thrilling as possible, eliminating all decoration and keeping strictly to the Truth.

"Horrible Outrages," "Atrocities Committed by the Capitalistic System Against Humanity,"

"The Culture of Venereal Diseases,"

Under these headings I would like to draw the attention of the public to the horrible and filthy practice of allowing (under our present Capitalistic System) without restriction, the marrying or uniting in the bonds of "Holy Wedlock" a person suffering from venereal disease to one who is physically clean and healthy. As to the horror of allowing such a diseased person to marry at all, I would point out that this truly horrible practice is by no means uncommon to-day, and I would draw attention to the horrible violation of a clean, healthy and innocent woman by such an unholy contract.

I would draw attention to the unhappy condition of the numerous children of such contracts.

I would point to the fact that a healthy child is the best asset of any country, but that the child of a diseased parent is a horror, and is either mentally or physically deformed, sometimes both, and that the birth of each such child tends to the deterioration of the race.

I would point out that this frightfully repulsive horror could not exist under a sane system.

This horror is a direct result of the filthy conditions under which we live under the capitalistic system. An insane system that begets polygamy and prostitution; a system that makes child murder a common practice with the poorer classes through economic causes. With the rich it is a common practice because of the inconvenience

entailed by the bearing and rearing of the child. A system that represses in its schools all teaching and knowledge of sexual matters.

(I can hear the shriek of dismay of the capitalistic moralist who reads these few lines, yet sexual intercourse is universally indulged in and is absolutely necessary to the well-being of any human being or any other animal.)

Another very good reason for a knowledge of sexual function is that the indulgence of this function is necessary to the propagation or continuance of the race.

If the human race is to continue to exist it can only do so by virtue of the act of cohabitation between man and woman. Why then is not venereal knowledge given to us as children? A clear understanding or knowledge of our bodies, of the functions of each and every organ of which it is composed, could surely not be harmful.

The weird capitalistic moralist, however, whilst indulging in sexual intercourse to an excessively harmful extent, will be the first to cry out against what it or they are pleased to term a "dreadfully immodest proposition."

Can any more wilfully insane system be conceived of than that which allows its members to be virtually eaten alive by such a horror as that with which this article deals. Any doubter, wilful or otherwise, can see its unhappy victims walking the streets or conducting the business of any city or town. They are immense in numbers, having representatives in all classes of society.

If this picture of humanity outraged and violated by this octopus horror, true child of capitalism, suckled and nourished by the capitalistic system, is not drawn in brilliant enough colors for the more fastidious, I can only excuse myself with the plea that under the Editor's altogether unusual regard for Truth (most unusual in an Editor), I have in this first attempt under such trying conditions, done my best.

In my next picture, painted in the brightest vermilion, dealing with another horror, mothered most indulgently by the capitalistic system, I will, I trust, have become more reconciled to the somewhat painful restriction, for although there are horrors in abundance, yet the art of presenting them truthfully has to be acquired.

One's whole training, has, you see, been so different, and one has had these things presented as virtues, at the very worst necessities or necessary evils (note the embroidery) and one finds it hard, at first especially, to get away from one's religious training.

F. S. BARRETT.

## At St. Peter's Gate. A PARABLE.

Old Peter, sad and disconsolate, sat at the gates of heaven. An advocate of the strenuous shade-life, the past months of comparative idleness burdened his soul. Presently the gate office telephone bell rang. Hastily snatching up his keys Peter darted for the receiver. "Hello! is that the Pearly Gate. This is J. C. speaking. Father commands that you oil well the gate. Prayers have been received from half-a-dozen earth countries asking for blessings on the national arms. Several other messages have come through, but have not yet been translated. The Devil has been communicated with, as his services will be required."

Peter hung up the receiver with an air of one who had business before him. After duly oiling the huge hinges he leaned against the gate, and gazed eagerly through the interstices. Far out into the empyrean where the earth shone with a faint glimmer, nought was yet to be seen. Presently a gossamer-like mist spread in a long stream from the centre of the earth star. Peter rubbed his hands together and muttered "By the bowels of the Pope there's work ahead. Thousands of applicants must be approaching to make a mistake like that." The golden tower clock struck one. Peter took out his chronometer to see if he had the correct time. Raising his head he saw within a few miles of the gate a host of shades, and what a motley crew. Not since the Balkan war had such a crowd of working plug shades made application for admission. Peter scanned with a critical eye the fluttering host as they alighted with a ghostly thud on the sapphire-studded landing-stage. How they crowded and jostled, eager for entrance. One spirit drew Peter's attention. He had two heads, one in the usual place, and the other in the region of "Little Mary." Had Peter been quaffing the flowing mead, or? — Looking closer he saw it was only a shade, taking advantage of a hole blown through the bowels of the one in front, had bent down to get a better view of the jasper streets of heaven. Many of the shades were holey. The greater number being perforated with holes much smaller than the bowel-less one. After a glass of lager Pete was about to begin his usual interrogation, but drew back

## Robert Blatchford's Jingoism

A few words about the articles on the war appearing in several English papers, written by Robert Blatchford. I must admit that my heart sinks when I read them. Because he was my comrade, my party-mate. Had he been like the uneducated, selfish, boneheaded Mug, I could have easily explained his behaviour, but as he appeared to be a man of thought and one able to control his passions, I cannot comprehend his action.

It makes a thrill of indignation and pity go through one's body when I think that he was preaching international peace before the war broke out, and now has become such a hot-headed patriot.

I have one explanation, and that is that when he was reading socialistic books he merely went through their pages without trying to comprehend their contents. And that not having understood them he was unable to have enough will to drive out his savage instinct of prejudice against men of other nationalities. Robert Blatchford goes so far as stating the following phrases, unpardonable to an intelligent socialist: "The British army of all ranks and of all arms, has in this campaign done more than its warmest admirers expected. . . . Of the army I will simply express the opinion that there are no better troops in the world. . . . As for the sequel, I can see nothing in store for Germany but final disaster as terrible as well deserved. Are we downhearted? No! . . . If those misguided British workmen, who are so fond of asking what difference it would make to them if they were ruled by the Kaiser instead of by King George, could have a brief personal experi-

enced. The crowd had increased enormously. Although a strenuous lifer Peter was mindful that the Heavenly Syndicate had been granted an injunction restraining the Amalgamated Gate Minders' Union from demanding overtime rates during war periods. However fond of toil, Peter was not foolish enough to work overtime for scab rates. He thought he saw a way out of the difficulty. Standing on a huge diamond that had been loosened from the sidewalk, the head gate-minder addressed the expectant ones:—

"Look here, you people, if I take you singly it'll be a hell of a time before I get through with you. What about each national bunch electing a representative to put the case. If a claim is established for a sky mansion I'll let the whole bunch in whom he represents."

For a space there was a noise as of rushing wind and then six stalwart mugs stepped forth. The first to palaver was a husky German. He said, "I demand under section 99 sub-section 27, entrance into the happy lands." Peter called for the criminal code, and looking up the particular subsection found that any man who laid down his life for his country, irrespective of his previous character was entitled to a free pass through the pearly gates. With a confident smile playing on his fat features the German proceeded: "I and my comrades here died fighting for our country."

Peter moved as if to unlock the gate, but pausing, said: "Just a moment; we've had so many liars slip through the pearly way that one can't be too careful. Prove your assertions. Where's yer title deeds?"

The German with a proud shake of his head, pointed to his riven bowels, saying, "Is this not sufficient proof?"

Peter answered impatiently: "The dying part's alright, but what proof have you of ownership of Germany?"

"I was born there," confidently chirped in the Teuton, being heartily hear-heared by the other five.

Peter's lip curled. "Born there! Eh? But being born in a given country doesn't entitle you to ownership. How much land did you own? Did you have a stake at all in the country? Own any mines, mills, factories, railroads, or Government scrip?"

The supplicant's confident air forsook him. Sorrowfully said he "I and my fellow shades here were only workers, and so we owned nothing but our strength to labor. This we sold weekly to our masters, who taught us that we were all children of the Fatherland, and as such it was our duty to fight for our country." Peter laughed uproariously and said: "Your cake's dough. Get to hell out of here at once, for I'm mindful to bring an action against you for attempting to enter heaven under false pretences. Died fighting for your country forsooth! Odds bodikins! You're either a pack of knaves or a set of fools. Hike, before the devil comes along and claims you."

The whole crowd were soon in possession of the news and immediately there arose clamorous cries and deep oaths. Peter, fearing an assault, rushed to the telephone, rang up Hell, and ordered a regiment of the "Devil's Own" to come with all speed and round up the latest batch of candidates for the heat cure.

GEE BEE.

ence of Prussian officials, they would very soon change their tune. . . . To be perfectly honest, I like Patmore's idea. If soldiers come here to kill, burn, loot and destroy, I do not see any reason why we should be bound by any absurd military code to treat them better than we should treat a homicidal burglar of our own race. I think if there is a smallest chance of raiders landing here, it would be well to issue arms and uniforms to all our able-bodied men and boys. . . . and let us make an example of the first lot of raiders, just to encourage the others. In the case of a raid or invasion, I vote for waging war with the utmost violence, and another way to cure Prussianism is a few lessons by invading armies on their own (Germans') soil, will perhaps cure the Prussian love of waging war with the utmost violence."

First of all, no true socialist can be enthusiastic about the army, no matter what army it be, the British, French, Russian, German, or army of any other country. For he must understand that the armies are organised by the capitalists of all nations to destroy people's lives in their interest. And instead of being "patriotic" and desiring to kill all the Germans, a socialist ought to go to the people, and with them fight the capitalists who are compelling the soldier-workers to kill one another. It is the capitalists who are making wars, because it is their interest to do so. Robert Blatchford, if he was a true socialist, would not believe in murdering men for the wrong he may have done under any circumstances; so much more so when he knows that thousands of the men being killed during the war are absolutely innocent. But the gentleman has evidently lost his conscience and given way to his savage instinct. He says he likes Mr. Patmore's idea of destroying life for life; he must have forgotten what he wrote in his book entitled "Not Guilty." Did he not say that it is wrong to punish by violence a man who has done something wrong? Indeed, what does it matter to the working class who rules the country, the Kaiser or King George? I may say that I am a Russian by birth, and I lived in Russia, which is ruled by a Tsar, who is absolutely equal to the Kaiser, and I had not the brief but long experience of Russian or Prussian officials. But still I stick to the same tune, and again I will ask Mr. R. Blatchford what difference does it make to the workers who they are ruled by, the Kaiser, the Tsar, or the King? Further, Mr. R. Blatchford proposes to punish Germans by committing those atrocities themselves against Germans. Don't you think this is a horrid proposition, and that it can only come from a brute or an insane (perhaps temporarily) person. It is a very grave affair. It is a great pity to see such an intelligent fellow being fooled by capitalists who managed to rouse his savage instinct. It will be lamentable if he does not manage to beat down these instincts.

W. GRAY.

## The Domain Arrest.

Readers of the "I. S." will have read the notice in last week's issue giving details of the arrest of one of our lady comrades on a trumped up charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Miss Williams was collecting at our Domain meeting for the press fund under the permit given to Sydney branch by the Government official in charge of the Domain. Whilst going round the crowd she was accosted by a policeman who hauled her off to the police-station and charged as above. A summons has been issued and the case will be heard on Thursday 26th., November. As this is not an ordinary free speech case but a deliberate trap laid to catch us the branch decided to obtain legal assistance. A Solicitor and Barrister have been engaged whose fees will be £6 6s. Comrades and friends are asked to forward subscriptions, however small, to the undersigned who will duly acknowledge them in the paper. This is urgent for if convicted our comrade will have to go to jail. Money not used will be given to the press fund. Now comrades we are depending on you to help to break down the abominable espionage and persecution which has been instituted against us by the combined forces of howling jingoism and capitalist reaction. Do your little best is all we ask.

Received: Seivers 10s., Hewison 10s.

Luke Jones,

Hon. Treasurer, Miss Williams defence fund.  
115 Goulburn-St., Sydney.

## Special War News.

(From the Capitalist Press)

A Paris Communique states that a great battle was fought yesterday on the road to Dixmude which resulted in a crushing defeat of the Germans.

The Germans attacked with great vigor but were repulsed by the British, who though outnumbered by five to one, inflicted terrible punishment on the enemy. The British lost 3 killed and 6 wounded, while 7000



dead and wounded Germans were counted after the fight.

An artillery duel was continued all day on the left flank and though the Germans had four times as many guns as the Allies, the French guns carried four times as far as the German guns and fired five times as fast. They soon silenced the German batteries, and General Kluck was compelled to retreat with a loss of 15,000 men, 100 guns and vast quantities of ammunition, transport wagons, etc.

The whole country has now been cleared of the enemy.

German prisoners report that they were starving and were glad to be taken prisoners. When the British attacked with the bayonet the enemy turned and fled. They cannot face cold steel.

Bridges thrown over the river by the enemy were quickly demolished by the French artillery which was hidden in a forest 20 miles this side of the river.

The enemy proved himself a treacherous foe to-day. Pretending to surrender, he hoisted the white flag, but when our men were within 100 yards of the German lines, the Germans poured a withering fire into the British ranks. Our men then rushed the position with fixed bayonets and not a single German escaped.

The enemy literally threw men away in repeated attacks to-day. They simply walked up to our guns to be mowed down like wheat.

In the two days' fighting on the Ypres the Germans lost 50,000 men. The losses of the Allies were insignificant in comparison.

## Topical Tattle.

Strong efforts are being made to reduce wages by having Arbitration Court awards suspended. Meanwhile gas has increased in price as well as many other commodities in daily use; and the probability is that other articles of necessity will increase in price in the near future. As usual, the burden is being passed on to the wage-slave class.

The Government has promised to get on with the long-promised Eight Hour Bill next session. Even a Labour Government will try and do something for the workers if it is prodded vigorously and long enough—but it takes a devil of a lot of vigor and prodding.

A nincompoop got looking for trouble in a King-street restaurant quite recently. Having heard a remark that he considered anti-British, he galloped around for a policeman to give the speaker in charge—and in the end got "jugged" himself. Such alleged patriotic sinkards as this fellow do more evil than good, as their zeal outruns their discretion.

Some of the second-class railway carriages running on the N.S.W. suburban lines give one the idea that they have not been cleaned out since the day Noah's Travelling Menagerie tripped over Mount Ararat.

A nice, kind gentleman, writing to the "Herald," suggests that persons found guilty of burglary, assault in company, etc., while the war continues, should, if found guilty, be either flogged or shot. We would propose that deer creatures like the writer of this letter should be boiled in oil for making such a suggestion.

The taking of people from one slum and putting them into another isn't the grand thing the Minister for Works thinks it is. Still, Canvas Town may be one of the levers by which this Government will try to raise itself into office again. However, all people are not ignorant. Mr. Griffith, and levers oftentimes break.

Once again we are promised Postal Reform. Such promises have been made so often that we have lost count of them; and blank paper being so scarce, we can't afford to use what we have, as it is required to keep tally of the Labor Party's sins for the next election.

Whether our troops can stand FIRE remains to be seen; but some of them can certainly stand FIREWATER. Perhaps this is the reason why "DRY" canteens only are to be allowed on troopships in future.

The Portland members of the Railway Workers and General Labourers' Association are evidently waking up, as they recently adopted the following resolution: "We believe that military despotism, with its concomitants, standing armies and navies, . . . should be destroyed whenever and wherever it is displayed." What a pity the workers generally don't realise this! War is most certainly not for the benefit of the labouring classes; when are they going to realise this? Workers of the world, unite against war and its makers!

F. M.

The Allies, Rent, Interest, and Profit, are still holding their own, though the position they now hold is considered very untenable.

## A.S.P. News & Notes.

### AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective. The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.

Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

### BRISBANE.

Comrade Sergaef again treated us to one of his most instructive lectures on the "Economic Causes of the War." In all probability the substance of it will be sent along in the form of an article.

The case of George Campbell Thompson came up for discussion in the House of Wind and Hypocrisy the other day. Labor members Fihelly, Gillies and Theodore contended that a grave injustice had been done. Adamson sat on the fence and would not say whether Thompson was insane or not. However, he told of a visit he paid to Goodna, on which occasion he found Thompson incarcerated in the "incurable" ward. This ward he described as a living grave. Thompson had been placed there because he refused to be a scab and work for a wage of half a stick of vile tobacco per diem. Greater stress ought to have been placed by the Laborites on the dirty, low, despicable tactics of those vicious "Christian" doctors who would descend to actions so unspeakable as to place a man in horrible surroundings simply because he refused to scab. But there, the greatest crime a man can commit, if he be a working plug, is to refuse toil.

Home Secretary George Appel said, in reply, that he would risk it and release Thompson had he the power, but so long as Dr. Ellerton said that an inmate was insane, well, he would be kept in the asylum. Thompson had been hopeful of late that the Parliamentary airing of his trouble would eventuate in his release. It would appear that he is doomed to many months more of mental torture. The strain is telling on the man, and it would not be surprising were he to make his exit by the only method left to him. Should it happen so, Mr. Golly Barnes and his associates will be credited with his murder.

GORDON BROWN, Sec.,  
Box 10, South Brisbane.

### MELBOURNE BRANCH.

On Sunday, Nov. 1st, there assembled at our platform on the Yarra Bank, some hundreds of Melbourne's unemployed wage-slaves, skilled and unskilled, when Messrs. Wilson, Jeffrey and Harris dealt with, and laid bare the economic cause of unemployment, as well as its ultimate effects, all the speakers receiving an attentive hearing, and the following resolution of protest being at the close unanimously carried:—

"That this meeting of Socialists and Unionists, in view of the enormous number of men unemployed, through no fault of their own, demands that the municipal, State and Federal Governments take immediate action to provide food, clothing and shelter for all disengaged men, and those dependent upon them, and that this meeting of Melbourne workers, unemployed and otherwise, desires it to be understood they regard it as the duty of the said class governments to do so."

The following Sunday was a meeting of protest, convened by our branch for the purpose of protesting against the continued imprisonment of several unionists of New Zealand prominent in the late New Zealand strike, and at which the following organisations were represented, as follows:—

V.S.P., A.H. Wilson; I.W.W., M. Femberg; A.S.P., J. R. Wilson. The S.I.P. delegates were unfortunately unable to attend.

The meeting went with a swing, the attendance was large, and the following resolution was declared by the chairman carried without dissent, viz:—

"That this meeting of Socialists and Unionists of Melbourne protests against the continued imprisonment of New Zealand fellow-unionists, who are held in jail for the part they took in the late New Zealand strike, and in view of the fact that H. E. Holland, and others associated with them have since been released, this meeting demands the release of the men at present held in jail. Further, this meeting urges the Federation of Labour in New Zealand, and all unions throughout Australia to take in hand the matter, and move in the direction of influencing the release of the said unionists."

Sunday, 15th November, saw another bumper attendance at the Yarra Bank stand, when War and the Workers was the chief theme of all the speakers.

A large number of Empire-mad wage-plugs, suffering from an overdose of what Dr. Johnson described as "the last refuge of scoundrels," kept up a running fire of interjections, which swelled the attendance to enormous proportions, and made the meeting lively in the extreme.

Meetings were also held on the Sunday evenings referred to at branch headquarters, the speakers being Mr. Renwick, Mrs. McDonald, and C. W. Green, who all delivered excellent orations.

Last Newport meeting was well attended, but greater interest would certainly be manifested if Socialists employed in the different departments would urge their workmates to attend.

J. R. WILSON,

### SYDNEY BRANCH.

All friends will be pleased to hear that next Sunday's lecturer is that old Sydney Socialist "John Dwyer." Our comrade has been one of the consistent fighters of my acquaintance. All will be interested in what he has to say. Friday nights' still find us hopping lightly over an easy floor, and enjoying one another's company to the full. All Socialists and friends who object to fun and enjoyment should not turn up next Friday because they'll be disappointed. SO ROLL UP all who want enjoyment. P.Q.

### COFFS HARBOUR.

A meeting was held here on the 14th, to consider the best way of doing propaganda for the Socialist Movement in the district.

Comrade Wynter occupied the chair and it was resolved on the motion of Comrades Major and Currie that those present form themselves into a branch of the A. S. P. Comrades C. Wynter, G. Brock, O. Johansen, E. Thomson, G. Major, N. Moore, A. Currie, K. Torbjarnsen, and M. Rudolph were then enrolled. It was resolved to hold propaganda meetings and to advertise same by posting up notices, etc.

Comrade Currie was appointed Hon. Secretary, pro tem, and it was decided that two dozen copies of the "International Socialist" be obtained weekly.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday when the first General Meeting will be held.

M. Rudolph.

## Australasian Socialist Party.

### Principles and Policy.

#### 1. Objective.

The Social ownership with Democratic control of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

#### 2. Statement of Principles.

The present form of Society rests on private ownership of the land and the machinery (tools) of production.

The owners of most of the land and machinery of production constitute what is economically known as the capitalist class. Hence the use of the term, "The capitalist form of society."

This form of ownership divides society in all countries into two distinct and opposing classes—the capitalist class and the working class.

The working class produces all the wealth that sustains society, while it is held in complete economic and industrial subjection to the capitalist class, which lives on the wealth produced by the working class.

To enable the working class to wage the class war, it must be fully conscious of the wrongs inflicted upon the workers by the capitalist class; and it must organise industrially to voice its wrongs and assert its claims. Then it will be prepared for political action to overthrow the usurping class and to abolish classes for ever.

The deaths by starvation, the millions of unemployed, the excessive toil for bare subsistence, the poverty, crime and consequent misery, are all the direct outcome of domination by the ruling class. That class must go.

The Australasian Socialist Party demands common ownership of all agencies of wealth production by the people themselves and the control of all industrial affairs on the basis of social equality.

The workers of Australasia must, without delay, take up their position along with the organised, class-conscious workers of all other countries. There is no escape from the thrall of capitalism short of its complete overthrow, and this can only be achieved by the class-conscious industrial and political organisation of the working class.

The Australasian Socialist Party, therefore, calls upon all workers to forthwith identify themselves with the existing A.S.P. Branches in their respective States, and to work unceasingly for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, and for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery.

#### 3. Guiding Rule.

The Australasian Socialist Party shall on all political and industrial legislation make the answer to this question its guiding rule of conduct:—Will the proposal advance the interests of the working class and aid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will, the Australasian Socialist Party is for it; if it will not, the Australasian Socialist Party is absolutely opposed to it.

#### 4. As to Palliatives.

Whereas the advocacy of political palliatives (so-called) tends to obscure the working class objective of emancipation from wage slavery, and thus causes the workers to expend time and effort to little purpose; and

Whereas political palliatives (so-called) as adopted by legislatures have rarely proved efficacious, and have usually created the need for further legislative restrictions, and therefore kept working class action circular instead of straight; and

Whereas political palliatives even if desirable are best obtained by educating and organising for basic ends, inasmuch as sops have ever been conceded when something more fundamental is the demand: be it

Resolved that the Australasian Socialist Party declares against a programme of palliatives, and urges the workers to concentrate their energies upon abolishing capitalism by perfecting their industrial organisations and only using the ballot for Socialist propaganda.

#### 5. As to Political Action.

No member of the A.S.P. shall stand as other than the candidate of the A.S.P., or support other than the candidate of a Revolutionary

Socialist Party for Parliamentary or municipal office. A Revolutionary Socialist Party shall be any party which bases its Propaganda on the recognition of the class struggle, and declares for the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, and has no programmes of Palliatives.

No member or branch of the A.S.P. shall enter into any alliance temporary or permanent with any other than a Revolutionary Socialist Party. Socialist candidates shall be selected by the branches concerned, and where no branch exists by the Administrative Council, and before running be endorsed by the National Executive, to which the candidate shall pledge himself to advocate and support the principles and policy of the A.S.P.

Before entering upon a campaign a candidate shall hand to his Branch a written resignation to be read in the event of him swerving from the A.S.P. Policy.

A candidate must be a member of the A.S.P. and shall also have been for twelve months a member of the A.S.P. or another organisation affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau.

#### 6. As to Unionism.

The A.S.P. aims and declares for Industrial Unionism as against craft or sectional unionism, for whereas the specialisation of the processes of production, the invention of machinery, and the concentration of ownership into fewer and fewer hands, makes craft unionism unable to cope with this economic development, and ever growing power of the employing class, because it is a relic of a lower stage in the evolution of capitalist production, i.e., the organised labor expressions of lower forms of tools, the A.S.P. therefore declares that to-day this organisation has outlived its usefulness, and has created crafts and sections amongst the working class in the same industry, and this contradiction in industrial development allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set in the same industry, and industry against industry, thereby defeating one another when waging war against the encroachments of the capitalist class, with their superior and higher developed organisations. And in view of this economic development the working class must organise in such a manner as will correspond to the development of the tools of production. This, then, makes it imperative that industrial organisation on right lines must be so constituted that all but technical distinctions between crafts and callings must be eliminated and sectionalism abolished. The A.S.P. therefore affirms that industrial unionism in contradistinction to craft unionism is that form of organisation which is based upon the recognition of the class struggle, and through which all its members in one industry or in all industries, if necessary, can act as a unit and adopt such methods by which the might and power of the working class can be best exercised and demonstrated.

The A.S.P. affirms its pronounced and mature conviction that Compulsory Arbitration, Wages Boards, the New Protection, and the like, as manifested in slightly-differing enactments in the Australian States and New Zealand, have not been advantageous to the working class.

#### 7. As to Compensation.

The Australasian Socialist Party vehemently protests against the working class being misled by the Labor or other parties into the belief that it is possible to socialize the instruments of production by a gigantic scheme of "buying out," or compensation to the possessing class, and warns the workers against endorsing such a utopian, immoral, and impracticable plan.

#### 8. As to Militarism.

The A.S.P. declares itself uncompromisingly hostile to all forms of armaments and militarism, recognising that whilst the present class State exists the armed forces will be used to buttress up capitalism, and to hold down the workers. The A.S.P. further recognises that the energies of the working class can be better utilised in building up their industrial and political organisations, which shall finally render war impossible, as such organisations by international affiliation and alliances between the working classes of all nations are at present the chief guarantee of the peace of the world.

#### 9. As to Schools.

In declaring the need for Socialist Schools, the A.S.P. urges that same be established whenever and wherever the circumstances permit.

#### 10. As to Historical Materialism.

The A.S.P. pledges itself to the materialistic interpretation of history, which asserts that the transition from one system of society to another, as in the past, from primitive communism to chattel slavery, from chattel slavery to feudalism, and from feudalism to the present Capitalist State, has been the result of new and improved methods of production, and the time has now arrived when the present scientific tools of production, by being socially owned, would make possible the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

#### 11. As to Education.

The A.S.P. declares for and supports the principle of Secular Education in State Schools; and against subsidising denominational schools; and further holds that as religion is entirely a personal matter, and as State schools are composed of scholars of different religious beliefs the introduction of religious teaching can only result in fostering religious bigotry, and is a waste of valuable time.

## THE SURPRISE PACKET.

The popularity of the 1s. Surprise Packet has been so encouraging that we have decided to increase its value. Now it contains:—

The New Song Book.

The Invasion Bogey.

Jones's Boy.

The War Trust.

An Open Letter to the Boy Conscripts.

The Bible in State Schools (Joseph McCabe).

Six Anti-Militarist Postcards, with portraits of Bebel and Carl Liebknecht.

Newtown Branch.—Rooms 41 Enmore Rd., Newtown. Propaganda meetings: Friday evenings, Johnstone-St., Leichhardt. Saturday and Sunday evenings, Newtown Bridge.

Ray Everitt, Secretary.

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